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been published with care. When they have been in print before, the editor has not, however, always mentioned the fact, and he has generally shirked the labor of identifying persons and places, to the inconvenience of the reader and in one instance to the misleading of the editor himself in a matter of some importance. In the article cited above the reviewer described briefly a formulary of petitions to the penitentiary now preserved in the Vatican archives, and suggested (p. 442) that "the absence of any documents from France or Spain in a collection which contains petitions from Germany, Italy, Hungary, and even distant England, Poland, and Portugal, points to the period of the Schism and the territory of the Roman obedience." This formulary Dr. Göller considers important enough to print in full (part II. 147-171), but the statement that the collection contains no Spanish or French documents he characterizes as "falsch wie Nr. 28, 31, 40 zeigen, und demnach die daraus gezogene Folgerung unrichtig" (part I. 55, note). Now no. 28 relates to the diocese of Braga and no. 40 to that of Lisbon, and Dr. Göller, though he does not identify them for the reader, surely knows that these places were, and are, in Portugal and not in Spain, and that during the Schism Portugal was for some time subject to Rome. There remains no. 31, which has to do with a priest and papal subcollector, Arnoldus de Casalibano, "Aquensis diocesis". This, as far as the Latin word goes, may designate the diocese of Aix in Provence, Dax in Gascony, or Acqui in Lombardy, but Dr. Göller jumps to the conclusion that the collector referred to in the petition is a Frenchman and the petition accordingly anterior to Urban VI. Now the mention of the bishop in the course of the document rules out Aix, which was an archbishopric, and while it would require some research among the collectors of the period to decide definitely between Dax and Acqui—the most probable identification of Casalibano is Casaubon or Cazaubon in Gascony—both of these dioceses were in the Roman obedience, since Dax was for the most part subject to England and is known to have received bishops and collectors from Rome under Urban VI. and Boniface IX. Dr. Göller's statement is itself "falsch", and while the reviewer would gladly welcome any further light upon the formulary in question, he has a right to demand some attention to fundamental matters of historical geography on the part of those who attack his premises.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

The Stannaries: a Study of the English Tin Miner. By GEORGE RANDALL LEWIS, Ph.D. [Harvard Economic Studies, volume III.] (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1908. Pp. xviii, 299.)

THIS is an important piece of work well performed. The tin mines of Britain appear at the very dawn of our historic knowledge of the island as its special attractiveness to foreign traders; accompany its

whole story as an influential and picturesque element; and are still today an essential part of the life of the southwestern counties, and a factor in the national policy. Moreover the tin mines and the tin miners have always stood in a peculiar and far from easily understood position; in a certain sense monopolized and exploited by the crown; in another sense privileged and favored beyond other interests and other classes of inhabitants. It is this interesting and obscure history that Mr. Lewis has elucidated in the present volume.

The first chapter is devoted to a description of the mines themselves and the technical processes of extracting and smelting the ore. The use and the distribution of the tin in England and abroad naturally follow. This leads to some study of the administrative relations of the government with the miners. There are really, as the author points out, two quite different conceptions suggested by the term "the stannaries", first, the mines themselves, secondly, the political organization of the men who worked in them. It is the second of these phases, naturally, that especially interests the historian. The most important single characteristic of the stannaries is doubtless the fact that they were a royal monopoly, the tax levied upon the production of tin being a valuable source of income to the crown. The desire of the king to conserve and extend his revenue meant favor and encouragement to the tin miners, the early recognition of the customs that grew up among them, and royal support of their privileges against the landowners of Devon and Cornwall.

These stannary customs and the organization built up upon them took shape, like so many other English institutions, in the early Angevin period. As early as 1158, apparently, "bounding" was recognized. This was the right of anyone to dig tin wherever he could find it, whether it were on the lands of the king or of any other landlord. Laborers and in fact all who chose to seek for tin were taken under the judicial protection of the king, even if they were villeins, and were early given the advantages possessed by tenants of "ancient demesne". That is to say, serfs could not be reclaimed by lords from whom they had withdrawn themselves. All miners of tin were at liberty to dig turfs and to buy fagots for smelting, wherever they could find them, and to turn aside watercourses when needful for the purposes of their work. These old customs were, as in the towns and similar bodies, formulated in charters, the first stannary charter being granted by King John in 1201.

The king's interest in and control over the stannaries were first put in the hands of the official known as the "warden" in the year 1198. To secure the payments due to the king successive wardens issued a large body of law and regulation, and to guarantee the privileges and enforce the duties of all those connected with the tin industry, an extensive system of jurisdiction was developed. There were eight geographical divisions of the stannary courts within the two tin-mining

counties, each with its steward and bailiffs; and no tinner was amenable to any jurisdiction except that of the stannary courts. With some slight modifications in 1305, this regulation remained the basis of law in the stannaries for several centuries.

A chapter on early mining law, the third in the book, is something of a digression, carrying the writer and the reader as it does into a study of the law of the stannaries as compared with that of other forms of mining in England and as compared with the mining law of other countries of Europe.

The remaining five chapters contain a detailed account of the political history, the conditions and the institutions that have been outlined above. The wardens, vice-wardens, stewards, and their courts; the "tinnery parliaments"; the fiscal relations of the stannaries to the crown; the rights of the duchy of Cornwall; the custom of farming the tin mines; the relations of the tinnery with the privileged pewterers of London; the internal arrangements of the trade and the mutual relations of the actual workers in the tin mines—all make an interesting story told in considerable detail and with a most scholarly and exhaustive use of sources, most of which are manuscript. In this book historians have at their service, for the first time, a clear, adequate and interesting explanation of what has formerly been a poorly comprehended institution, and the narrative of a previously unwritten chapter of English history. The most important of the documents and many statistics are printed in a series of appendixes, and a slightly overgrown bibliography gives final testimony to the thoroughness of the author.

E. P. CHEYNEY.

Venice. Its Individual Growth from the Earliest Beginnings to the Fall of the Republic. Volume I., Part II.; Volume II., Part II. *The Golden Age.* By POMPEO MOLMENTI. Translated by HORATIO F. BROWN. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company; London: John Murray. 1907. Pp. viii, 289; viii, 331.)

THIS second installment of Mr. Molmenti's work contains nothing which differentiates it in method and general character from part I., published in 1906 and noticed in this REVIEW (XII. 866 ff.). The vague and infelicitous title continues to cloak the fact that we have here a book dealing primarily with Venetian civilization; the chapters, though crowded with rich and valuable material, are conspicuously ill-jointed; and the mass of details never composes into an impressive picture of the whole. The author's viewpoint is substantially that of the antiquarian to whom every order of fact is equally important. He withdraws a curtain for a moment, affording us a glimpse of his personality, when he writes (I. 149) "it is with a certain intimate pleasure . . . that we read even the bare name (of a Venetian artist) painted in the corner of a picture." Of the man who wrote this we may be sure